Vol. XXVIII No. 8,495.

WASHINGTON. THE FLORIDA SENATOR-ALIASKA-PASSAGE OF THE RIVER AND HARBOR IMPROVEMENT
BILL—THE ADJOURNMENT—THE TAX BILL
—THE TARIFF—THE USAGE INDIAN LAND
FRAUD—THE BAVARIAN TREATY.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 30, 1868. Gen. Thomas W. Osborne, who was admitted today as Senator from Florida, is a native of New-York, from old St. Lawrence. At the outbreak of the war he was reading law, but at once abandoned Blackstone for Hardee, and raised a company of artillery. This having soon afterward been attached to Hooker's fighting division, made itself felt every where on the Peninsula. Before leaving there, Capt. Osborne became Hooker's chief of artillery, and distinguished himself for gallantry and good conduct generally. In the Fall of 1863 he was ordered West with the 11th and 12th Army corps, and subsequently, in the Autumn of 1864, after the fall of Atlanta, when Sherman reorganized his army for his grand raid, Osberne became chief of artillery of the Army of the Tennessee, Gen. Howard commanding. He served here throughout Sherman's great march, and up to the close of the war, when he was ordered down to Florida as Chief of the Freedmen's Bureau there He conducted its affairs very creditably, until some time in 1866 or 1867, when he retired from the army and was appointed United States Marshal for Flor ida, from which position he has just ascended to the United States senate. He is about 35 years old. He was a Douglas Democrat, and is now a Republican. In the Senate to-day there was an interesting legal

discussion on the credentials and admission of Thomas W. Osborn, Senator elect from Florida. Mr. Drake argued that there was a departure from the original language of the Constitutional Amendment in the ratification resolutions adopted by the State of

ida, and he wished the subject referred to the J. diciary Committee. Senator Morton said that the objection would not be good in a special demurrer in an ordinary suit. Mr. Edmunds suggested that a true copy of the Amendment had not been furnished the Senate, and Mr. Frelinghuysen followed in a speech on the presumptions of law. Mr. Doolittle and Mr. in, and it was decided in the affirmative-33 to 6-nearly Howe had a little tilt on the old question of the relations of the Southern States to the Union during the war. Finally it was decided to allow Mr. Osborn to be sworn in. He was escorted to the Vice-President's desk by Mr. Howe, and the oath was read to him by the Chief Clerk.

The Senate went into executive session to-day, but no business of importance was transacted. No nominations were taken up, and the only topic discussed was the treaty with the Potowatamie Indians, on which no action was taken.

The House, to-day, in Committee of the Whole, was addreased by Gen. Banks of Massachusetts, on the purchase of Aliaska. The General delivered an elaborate and well pronounced oration, passing in review the advantages of the territory in a geographical and military sense, and took occa-sion to explain the policy of the Government the matter of acquisition of terri-He was listend to with marked attention by members on both sides of the House, many leaving their seats and taking position near him. A night session was held, the purpose being to hurry through the debate. Mr. Washburne's reso-Intion to adjourn the session on the 15th of July received a very large majority, and indicates the temper of the members in regard to adjournment. The nate tabled the resolution. The River and Harber Appropriation bill was passed by a good majority, after a most determined effort to kill it had failed. The Senate Commerce Committee will begin its consideration at once.

The Senate Finance Committee were in session, to day, on the Tax bill, and will hold another meeting to-night. Considerable progress has been made on the several sections, and the indications are that the Committee will be able to report it to the Senate tomorrow or day after. Representatives of the tobacco and whisky interests made arguments before the Committee, to-day, and consumed a great deal of time. The tobacco men were diverse in their views, wanting a high duty on imported cigars, and others a low tax on cigars of home manufacture. The whisky men sought to have that part of the bill providing for a tax of \$5 a barrel on whisky in bond stricken out. The Committee will not, it is understood, recommend this, but it will probably come up in open session, and be debated there.

The Senate Naval Committee to-day agreed to reort a bill creating a Board of Survey for the Navy. The intention is that this Board shall supervise the construction of all vessels built for the Navy Depart-

The House Ways and Means Committee had the tariff before them to-day, and agreed to take a vote a -morrow on the expediency of reporting it to the couse this session. Should it be introduced it will ... all probability postpone adjournment to the 1st of

The Reconstruction Committee will meet to-morw to hear persons who are here from Virginia to ike known their grievances. The question of the k sality of the late municipal elections in the South-1 States is also to be considered.

Delegates to the New-York Convention are arriving re in large numbers. The Ku-Klux Klan are well wesented. Senator Doolittle went to New-York e night; he was accompanied by a number of strikers the interest of Johnson.

The Indian Committee will soon make a report on to : Osage treaty. The probabilities are that a male ity will report in favor of the treaty. Messrs. nderson, Ross, Doolittle, and Buckalew, who are

m mbers of the Indian Committee, are understood to fa or the ratification of the treaty. Mr. Doolittle es ecially seems to be particularly interested. The to owing remonstrance against the ratification of the treaty, signed by most of the chiefs of the Osage un ion, was received by the Hon. Sidney Clarke, and o be presented to the Senate to-morrow:

o be presented to the Senate to-morrow:

As President of the United States and of the United States Senate.

We design to make known the following facts in regard he treaty made by the tribe of the Great and Little Osage at the council ground, on Drum Creek, Osage Sation, A. D., 1888: We state that the treaty did not then end does not now represent the wishes of any considerable part of our tribe, but we were induced, against our well, to sign it on account of threats and promises made to use by the Commissioners. They threatened us that unless we signed, all protection by the Government would be taken used, and the white people allowed to drive us away from our houses without our getting any pay, and that the \$00,000—on a former treaty should not be paid unless we signed we might remain on our present settle—it we signed we might remain on our present settle—it we spiration of which time they would trinish us taken portion of our new homes. They promised us that that protion of our new homes. They promised us that the spiration to our new homes.

at the expiration of which time they would furnish us transportation to our new homes. They promised us that that portion of our money going to the civilization fund, paid by the treaty of 1865, should be given to us. They promised that white men should be kept away mail we left our present reservation. That promise is broken. We say, also, that instead of speaking to us through our lawful interpreter they employed irresponsible persons in chom we had no conjudence, and whom we believe to be men hired by the Lawrence, Leavencerth, and Galveston Railroad to represent their interests. We say further that we men were offered money for our lands by F. Scott of the Santa Fe Railroad Co., which the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston Railroad Co. have signed to pay. We say that the Commissioner stated that if we signed the treaty the Government would not molect any of our people on account of depredations charged on the feet of the many man that we could name were induced to aign the treaty. We are sorry we did it. We do not want to ratify it. If two must sell our lands we want to live alone, and want the white sto as it without being frightened into it. We want to live alone, and want the white sto be kept away from us. We want to live alone, and want the whites to be kept away from us. We want to live alone, and want the whites to be kept away from us. We want to live alone, and want the whites to be kept away from us. We want to live alone, and want the whites to be kept away from us. We want to live in peace with them, but we do not want hear among us. We believe that if all the lawful Chiefs of the nation were present they would sign this paper; but they cannot now be seen, being out on a buffalo hunt. We want you to hear us. You are a great many, and we are but few but we hope you will do right with us. We have sixued this at the house of Alex. Beyott, in the Gosge Nation, this — day of June, 1868.

The Hon. N. G. Taylor, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, has sent a letter to Senator Henderson. Chair-

Ossge Nation, this — day of June, 1868.

The Hon. N. G. Taylor, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, has sent a letter to Senator Henderson, Chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs of the Senate, asking for a full and rigid examination into all the circumstances attending the recent treaty for the sale of the Osage lands. He asserts positively that such an investigation will prove that the transac-

tions attending the treaty were conducted conscien-

tiously.

The Bavarian treaty, which was ratified by the Senate yesterday, was presented to the President to

Gen Grant started for the West to-day Gen. Grant started for the West to-day.

A communication to the Senate from the Secretary of the Treasury incloses an exhibit of the amount of United States bonds issued to the several Pacific Railroads, accompanied by the amount of accrued interest thereon to June 15, and the amount repaid by said companies under the fifth section of the Act of July, 1864, as follows:

Ratiroada. Ratiroada. nion Pacific R. R. nion Parific R. R. nion Parific R. R. E. D. 'estern Pacific R. R. entral Branch Union Pac. R. R. lehison & Pike's Peak R. R. oux City & Pacific R. R.		Interest accrased, \$754 951 61 761 897 88 469,710 50 27,303 03 42,009 09 67,671 74 19,554 75	Repayments. # 38,949 07 483,869 45 244,669 50
Total	4-99-199-000	49 194 192 60	\$765,488 (/2

Minister Reverdy Johnson will sail for England

XLTH CONGRESS-SECOND SESSION.

SENATE..... WASHINGTON, June 30, 1868. The CHAIR presented a resolution from the Reconstruction Convention of Texas relative to the murders and general disorder there, and the resolution having been referred to the Military Committee, Mr. HOWE (Rep., Wis.) presented resolutions from the Legislature of Florida, ratifying the 13th and 14th amendments to the Constitution; also the credentials of Thomas W. Osborn, Constitution; also the credentials of Thomas W. Osborn, who has been elected to the United States Senate for the term expiring on the 4th of March, 1873. Mr. FESSEN-DEN (Me.), and Mr. DRAKE (Rep., Mo.) proposed to refer the credentials to the Judiciary Committee, and Mr. HOWARD (Rep., Mich.), suggested that that Committee consider the phrascology of the Florida Legislature's resolutions adopting the Constitutional amendments, Messrs, MORTON (Rep., Ind.), SUMNER (Rep., Mass.), TRUMBULL (III.), YATES (Rep., III), and FRELING-HUYSEN (Rep., N. J.) favored the admission of the Senator elect, and at length, after the motion to refer had been defeated, 18 to 3, the Senate voted upon Mr. Drake's motion to postpone the subject until to-morrow.

Authony, Buckalen, Curbett, Duvis.	Declittle, Drake, Edmunds,	Fessenden, Hendricks, McCreery,	Morrill (Vt.), Morgan, Victors-13.
Cameron, Chandler, Cole, Coulding, Conness, Cragin, Ferry, Frelinghussen, The ques		NATS. Patterson (N. Pomeroy, Ramsey, Ross, Stewart, Romner, Thayer, taken on the	H.), Tipton, Trumbull, Wade, Willey, Williams, Wilson, Yates—30, Democrats in italic, motion to swel

Mr. HOWE escorted the Senator elect, Mr. A. W. Oshaving administered the oath, Mr. Osborne took his seat on the Republican side.

on the Republican side.

Mr. MORGAN (Rep., N. Y.) reported a joint resolution, directing the Secretary of the Interior to sell, by public auction, all surplus books and documents in his pos-

ession. Mr. RAMSEY (Rep., Min.) introduced a bill in relation the transportation of the United States mail by rail

road companies.

THE CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL.

was then taken up.

The amendment of the Committee, striking from the bill the appropriation of \$10,000 for the ture of \$60 transient paupers, medical and surgical patients, in Washington, was adopted. ant purpers, medical and surgical patients, in Washing-n, was adopted. The Committee reported an appropriation of \$550 for cord books ordered for the office of the Register of ceds of the District of Columbia when Edward C. Eddie

peeds of the District of Columbia when Edward C. Eddie was Register.

Mr. HARLAN opposed the amendment. This was the best-paid officer in the District, the receipts of the office being about \$200 a week. Congress had nothing to do with paying for the records of titles in the District of Columbia; the property-holders should pay it themselves. The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. FESSENDEN offered an amendment to appropriate \$15,000 for heating the rotunda, the hall of the House of Representatives, and the offices and staircases connected therewith. Adopted. Also, an amendment appropriating \$1,400 for painting the castern front of the City Hall, Washington, \$750 for resetting the steps, and \$950 additional for various improvements in the same building, provided the city autherities appropriate an equal amount for the western front. Adopted. Also, an amendment appropriating \$10,000 to continue the water-mains from B-st. to First-st. East. Adopted.

Mr. HOWARD reported an amendment to appropriate \$15,000 for the expenses of that Committee. Adopted.

Mr. SHERMAN (Rep., Ohio) at this point offered his bill from the Committee on Finance, known as THE FUNDING BILL.

as a rider to the bills, in the form of an additional act.

Mr. MORKHLL (Rep., Me.) raised the point of order that it was not germane on an appropriation bill.

Mr. POMERQY (Rep., Kansas) knew no specific rule of the Senate on the \$hipeet.

Mr. HENDRICKS (Dem., Ind.) held that it was entirely within the discretion of the Senate.

Mr. CONKLING (Rep., N. Y.) submitted that such a

within the discretion of the Senate.

Mr. CONKLING (Rep., N. Y.) submitted that such a practice should not prevail. Under it, any bill before the Senate might be tacked to the Appropriation bill.

Mr. SHERMAN desired simply to present it squarely to the Senate whether it would adjourn without acting on the question of funding.

the question of funding.

Mr. WILLIAMS hoped that this important subject might not be set aside on a mere point of order.

Mr. CONKLING reminded the Senate that the Funding bill could be acted upon by itself.

he House concurrent resolution to adjourn without on Wednesday, the 15th of July, came over from the use at this point, and on motion of Mr. SUNNER it tabled for the program. House at this point, and on motion of Mr. SUMNER it was tabled for the present. Without action on Mr. Sherman's amendment the Senate went into Executive Session, and after some time

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. CAKE (Rep., Penn.) reported resolutions for print-1867, and 2,000 extra copies of the Agricultural Report for the British Provinces, and 3,000 copies of the Report of the Committee on Retreachment on the Civil Service. Adopted. ing 182,000 extra copies of the Agricultural Report for NEW PUNDING BILL.

the Committee on Retreachment on the Civil Service. Adopted.

NEW PUNDING BILL.

Mr. BOUTWELL (Rep., Mass.) presented, in order to have printed, a bill which he would offer as a substitute for the bill to be reported by the Committee on Ways and Means, under the resolution for taxing the interest on United States bonds to the amount of \$800,000,000, payshele, principal and interest, in coin, to bear interest at the rate of \$\frac{1}{2}\$ per cent, and to be valid only when in the hands of citizens of the United States, these to be exchangeable for Five-Twenty bonds. Also to issue \$800,000,000 of four per cent bonds, nayable, principal and interest, in coin, either in the United States, or at Frankfort, or London, without faxation or abatement of any kind; these to be exchangeable for Five-twenty bonds before July 1, 1869. Also to use \$25,000,000 of the coin now in the Treasury, in the purchase of Five-twenty bonds at the market price, to be used as a sinking fund, and the interest on them to be applied to redeeming other bonds.

Mr. ELDRIDGE (Dem., Wis.) asked leave to offer a resolution instructing the Committee on Printing to report at once on the resolution for printing 50,000 copies of the Democratic protest on the Arkansas bill.

Mr. SCOFIELD (Rep., Penn.) objected.

On motion of Mr. EGGLESTON (Rep., Ohio.) the President was requested to transmit a copy of the records of the military court held at Raleigh, N. C., in the Summer of 1886, for the trial of Col. E. Whittiesey.

On motion of Mr. GETZ (Dem., Penn.) the Committee on Ways and Means was instructed to inquire into the expediency of reducing the expenses of collecting internal revenue by abolishing the offices of Col

Roderick R. Butier of Tennessee, \$2,000 for his expenses, &c.

Mr. WASHBURNE (Rep., Ill.) objected.
Mr. COVODE introduced a joint resolution directing that in all cases where private soldiers served out their term of enlistment, and were honorably discharged, the Secretary of War shall, on application, remove any charge of desertion that may stand on the rolls against them, except where there has been a conviction for desertion by a court-inartial.

Mr. MUNGEN (Dem., Ohio) asked leave to offer a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Freasury for information as to the expenses of collecting the Internal revenue in each collection district.

Mr. BOUTWELL objected, as the information is contained in the report of the Secretary.

The House then resumed the consideration of THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL, and voted on the various items.

and voted on the various items.

Mr. WASHBURNE (Ill.) demanded the Yeas and Nays Mr. WASHBURNE (III.) demanded the Yeas and Nays on the item appropriating \$75,000 for White River Harbor, Michigan. The item was agreed to—Yeas, 63; Nays, 48. The item of \$25,000 for Pentwater Harbor, Michigan, was agreed to.

The items of \$105,000 for the Tennessee River were voted in. The item of \$900,000 for the Des Moines Rapids was voted in.

was voted in.

The item of \$75,000 for the survey of North-Western Lakes was voted in.

The section appropriating \$450,000 for the Louisville and Portland Canni was voted in.

The items having been all voted on, Mr. STEVENS (Penn.) moved to table the bill. Rejected—Yeas \$7, Navs 81; Nays 81: The bill then passed—Yeas 80, Nays 59.

	Eggieston,	McClurg.	Price,
	Eliot,	McCormick,	Praya.
	Ferry.	McKee,	Robinson,
	Gulladay,	Moorebrad,	Roots,
	Griawold,	Mullins,	Banyer.
(er.),	Grover,	Mungen,	Starkweather,
	Harding,	Myets.	Stewart,
	Hooper,	Newcomb,	Stokes,
	Hopkins.	Nicholson, O'Neill,	Taker,
W 2001	Hotchkiss.		Twichell,
enn.),	Hubbard (W V	Perham.	Upanu,
JUE 184	Hulburd,	Peters.	Van Aernam.
,	Humphrey, Jenekes,	Pike,	Van Horn (N. Y.)
	Jones,	Pile.	Van Horn (Mo.).
	Logn.	Plants.	Washburn (Wis.,
	Longbridge,	Poland,	Washburn (Mass.
	Mallory,	Polsler.	Windem-50,
	The second secon		

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 1, 1868.

Van Aulen, Van Trump, Washimrne (III.), Washburne (Ill.), Welker, Williams (Ind.), Wilson (Pa.), Woodward—59. The River and Harbor bill makes the following appro-

Covode, Marshall, Spalding,

The River and Harbor bill makes the following appropriations:

For improvement of Superior
City Harbor, Wisconsin, \$29,000
Wiscousin River. 40,000
Wiscousin River. 20,000
Wiscousin River. 20,000
Death of the Mississippi River. 30,000
Begle Harbor, Lake Superior. 20,000
Marquette Harbor, Wis. 35,000
Green Bay Harbor, Wis. 35,000
Green Bay Harbor, Wis. 35,000
Wiscousin Harbor, Wis. 35,000
Wiscousin Harbor, Wis. 20,000
Manitowice Harbor, Wis. 20,000
Minitowice Harbor, W

Mr. KEI/SEY (Rep., N. Y.) moved to ame at the coord-rent resolution, by providing for an adjournment from the 15th of July to the 15th of September. Mr. SPALDING (Rep., Ohio) moved to table the resolu-tion and amendment. Negatived. Mr. GARFIELD suggested that the resolution be amended so as to adjourn on the 16th of July. Mr. WASHELENE preferred the 15th. Mr. Kelsey's amendment was rejected, 20 to 84, and the

resolution wa	as agreed to-Y	ens, 21; Nay	47.
	1	FAS.	
Adams,	Klint,	Mallory,	Shellabarger,
Alleon,	Ferrie.	Marshall,	Sugrences,
Archer,	Gatfield,	Marvis.	Smith,
Artell,	Getz,	McCacmick,	Starkweather,
Baker.	Golladay,	Mercur,	Nicearl,
Bunks,	Grever,	Mante,	Sione.
Burnes,	Harding.	Mangen.	Taber,
Beatty,	Hill,	Nistack,	Toffe.
Brok.	Hind.	Nicholson.	Tranbridge,
Blaine,	Holmeta,	Orth,	Twichell,
Hoger,	Hotchkins,	Peters.	Upsut,
Buckland,	Hubbard (W. V.		Van Anken.
Butler (Mass.).	Hulbard,	Pike,	Fon Training.
Butler, Tenn.).	Humphrey,	Plauts.	Washburn (Wis.)
Court, Penn. J.	Ingersoil.	Poland.	Washburne (lil.)
Carr, Churchill,	Johnson,	Pomeror,	Washburn (Mass.)
	Jones.	Price.	Welker,
Cook,	Jalisu,	Pruya.	Williams,
Cornell,	Keer,	Randall,	Wilson (Iowa),
Delane,		Robinson,	Wilson (Pa.),
Dixon,	Ketcham,	Ress.	Womibridge,
Donnelly,	Knustz.	Scofield,	Weedgard-91.
Eggleston,	Lawrence (Pa.).	Shanks,	** 000000000000000000000000000000000000
Eldridge,	Lutt,		
DATE OF THE PARTY		AYR.	Pile,
Amer.	Cetale,	Loughridge, Lynch,	Raum,
Anderson,	Cullon,		Roots,
Arnell.	Driggs,	Maynard,	an antenny

rke (Kansas). Keisey, Paine. Lawrence (Ohio), Perham.

Mr. POLAND (Rep., VL.) gave notice that he would call up the Missouri contested election case of Swissler against Anderson on Wednesday next.

Mr. COOK (Rep., IL.) gave notice that he would call up the Missouri contested election case of Swissler against Anderson on Wednesday next.

Mr. COOK (Rep., IL.) gave notice that he would call up the Missouri contested election case of Hogan and Pile as soon as the other should be disposed of.

RIGHTS OF AMERICAN CITIZENS ABROAD.

Mr. NIBLACK (Dem., Ind.) offered the following resolution:

tion : Resolved, As the sense of this House, that the present session of this

bread.
Mr. BLAINE—That will be all done.
Mr. PIKE (Rep., Me.)—I would like to have American commerce protected also.
The resolution was agreed to.

The resolution was agreed to.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. ELDRIDGE (Dem., Wis.) reported a bull to authorize the Chairman or Assistant Chairman of Committees of either House to administer oaths to claimants. Passed. Also, a bill to regulate and limit the admiralty jurisdiction of the United States District Courts. Passed. Mr. WOODBRIDGE (Rep., Vt.) reported a bill explanatory of the act declaring the title to land warrants in cortain cases. Passed. Also, a bill explanatory of the act of June 30, 1884, to regulate prize proceedings and the distribution of prize money.

of June 30, 1864, to regulate prize proceedings and the distribution of prize money.

Mr. CHURCHILL (Rep., N. Y.) reported a bill to extend the jurisdiction of probate courts, and of justices of peace in Idaho and Montana. Passed. Also, a bill to establish district courts at Kansas City, and St. Joseph, Mo. Passed. Also, a bill to amend the act of Feb. 25, 1865, to create the Eastern Judicial District of the State of New-York. Among other provisions of the bill, is one making the annual compensation of the Judges equal to that of the District Judge for the District of California—\$\$5,000 a very. Passed.

that of the District Judge for the District Judge for the St.000 a year. Passed.

Mr. BOUTWELL reported a bill regulating judicial proceedings in certain cases for the protection of officers and agents of the Government, and for the better defense of the Treasury against unlawful claims. The bill

went over.

Mr. WASHBURNE (Ill.) reported back the Senate amendments to the legislative appropriation bill, and gave notice that he would ask action on it to-morrow, so as to get it to a committee of conference at the earliest

moment.

COMPLETION OF TREATIES.

Mr. DELANO (Rep., Ohio) offered resolutions concerning treaties. The first asserts that all treaties which require legislation ib order to execute them are inchoate and incomplete until the necessary legislative action has been taken, and that Congress is not required to enact such legislation unless it approves the stipulations of the treaty. The second resolution asserts that a treaty stipulating payment of money is not the supreme law of the land until Congress appropriates the money required and that Congress, in deliberating about such an appropriation, acts on its own judgment, and not on the judgment and responsibility of the President and Senate. The third asserts that foreign nations are presumed to know that the power of appropriating money belongs to Congress, and that the act of one part of the Government canot be regarded as law until such act has the sanction of all branches of the Government required by the Constitution to give it the force of law. The fourth resolution denies that the treaty-making power has the authority to alienate or acquire territory without the assent of the nation, expressly given or implied by acquired and fairs Committee.

The FURCHASE OF ALIASKA. COMPLETION OF TREATIES.

sent of the nation, expressly given or implied by acquiescence. The resolutions were referred to the Foreign
Affairs Committee.

THE PURCHASE OF ALIASKA.

The House went into Committee of the Whole—Mr.
Garfield in the chair—and agreed to discuss in an evening seasion the purchase of Russian America.

Mr. BANKS (Rep., Mass.) addressed the Committee in
advocacy of the bill. It did not commit the House to the
propriety or expediency of the purchase of Russian
America as an original question. It did not commit the
House to the indiscriminate purchase or acquisition of
territory elsewhere or at any other time; but, on this
particular question, it had seemed the imperative and
absolute duty of the House of Representatives to provide
the means necessary to give effect to this treaty. No
man, he said, who looked at the present condition
of things in Europe could fail to see that Europe is
likely to be drawn into the vortex of a terrible war. It
was certain that Russia would be among the first of the
great Powers to be engaged in that general war, and
whatever Powers were engaged against her would strike
at her territory on the Pacific. In 1790, when Russia declared war against Spain, one of the first enterprises of
Spain was to organize a naval enterprise in Mexico for
the conquest of the Russian Possessiona in America.
During the Crimean war the French and English squadrons in the China Sea secretly departed, in 1893, for the

same purpose. If the United States had lost the late war the Russian-American Possessions would have gone to England, and Mexico to France. Up to that time Europe had never given up the hope of possessing the Pacific coast, and of thus controlling the Pacific Ocean. Here were the events of three quarters of a century showing the tendencies and purposes of the European Governments. This territory was to go somewhere, to some Power, and when the opportunity was offered from a friendly Power, ou reasonable and just terms to transfer it to the United States it was not judicious for the Government to reject it. The Pacific Ocean, with the Indian Ocean, which geographers treat as part of it, covers 100,000,000 miles, and rolls between 600,000,000 people on one side, and 250,000,000 or 300,000,000 on the other. That sea is the scene of the American triumphs of the future. It is there that we shall fight the battles of the hereafter; it is there, on the Pacific Ocean, that we will control the institutions and destinies of the world. If we are successful, it is no longer a European destiny, or a European civilization that will prevail. The possession of Alaska is the key of that ocean and of the future. It gives us the control of the Arctic; it makes, in substance, Behring's Strait an American sea; it throws out that marvelous chain of islands—the Aleutian Islands—even to the threshold of the Aslatic coast, so that we can send in open boats our citizens from those islands—to the Asiatic coast, never being more than two days at sea, and never exposed to any peril whatever. And thus we can return, after the lapse of 400 years, the visits which Asia made to this country, and by which she left remnants of her people in Aliaska and the Aleutian Islands, in California and New-Mexico. The tale of the Arabian Knight is not more marvelous than the advent of the Chinese nation among the nations of the earth, asking to leave her political isolation and try, and by which she left remnants of her people in Alaska and the Alcutian Islands, in California and New-Mexico. The tale of the Arabian Knights is not more marvelous than the advent of the Chinese nation among the nations of the earth, asking to leave her political isolation and participate in the great movements of the nations hereafter, and it will succeed. Our civilization will be their civilization, because our civilization is based upon the same idea. The civilization of Europe rests upon the ignorance of the people: the civilization of America and of the East rests upon the intelligence of the people. In China there is not a numan being of mature age who cannot read and write. So deep is their veneration for learning that a Chinaman will not step upon a written or a printed paper. Intelligence is their law, intelligence is their Government, intelligence is their power, and however they may differ in the institutions of families and of States where this law is the common bond, the union between two families like ours and theirs will lead in the end to the same purpose and the same results. By the possession of Aliaska on the north, and of the Alcutian Islands in the center, amicable arrangements and relations will be made with the Sandwich Islands which cannot be long postponed; and we shall have in our grasp the control of the Pacifio Ocean. Mr. Banks spoke in detail of the wealth of the country in minerals, in forests, in sheries, in fur-bearing animals, in its rivers and harbors, and in its agricultural capabilities. Of the friendly disposition of the Rossian Government, Mr. Banks said: At every step in our history, from 180 to the present hour, Russia has been our friend. In the darkest hour of peril, when the heart of every lover of his country sank within him, and fow were bold enough even to hope for success in our struggle with the gigantic Rebellion, the whole world was turilled by the appearance in San Francisco of a Russian fleet of war-ships, and by the appearance at the same moment, whethe

tinued.

Mr. LOUGHRIDGE (Rep., Iowa) gave notice of an amendment to the bill, reciting the points of the treaty, declaring that those subjects are among those which, under the Constitution, are submitted to Congress, and over which Congress has exclusive jurisdiction, and that having taken into consideration the treaty, and approved its stipulations, the assent of Congress is given to the stipulations of the treaty. He proceeded to argue against the assumption of authority by the freaty-making powers, but in favor-of making the appropriation needed to carry out this treaty. out this treaty.

Mr. BOYER (Dem. Penn.) opposed the appropriation

Mr. ROYER (Dem. Avenn.) opposed the appropriation for the purchase of Allaska.

Mr. PRUVN (Dem., N. Y.) argued from Kent and Story that the duty of Congress to make appropriations to carry out a treaty fairly made is imperative. He approved this treaty, and was glad that the Senate had confirmed it, by an almost unanimous vote.

it, by an almost manimous vote.

Mr. JOHNSON (Dem., Cal.) made an argument in support of the bill, and at 10 minutes past 10 o'clock the House adjourned.

RECONSTRUCTION.

REMOVAL OF THE GOVERNORS OF NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA. Charleston, June 30 .- Gen. Canby has removed

the Governors and Lieut.-Governors of North and South Carelina, and appointed the newly-elected expected that a division would take place during the officers in their stead, to take effect on the meeting of the State Legislatures. This action is taken to facilitate the manguration of the officers elect, which of Argyle made a speech in support of the Suswill take place when the Howard amendment shall have been ratified.

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE-THE TEST OATH SUSPENDED.

RALEIGH, June 30.-The Legislature will have a quorum to-morrow. Gen. Cauby suspends the test outh. It is understood that he issued an order to Chief-Justice Pearson, yesterday, to qualify before the United States Commissioner by taking the oath required by the new Constitution, and to administer the same oath | Irish Church Establishment was a relie of ancient to the other judges and efficers. To-day he appointed W. | wrong; and its abolition would heal the wounds of ordered the State officers to be sworn in to-morrow. Gov. Holden will deliver his inaugural address on the 4th prox. The city is full of office-hunters. Many candidates for the United States Senate and other offices are in the field. Gen. Abbott of New-Hampshire is a prominent candidate for the United States Senate, also Col. Heaton

ORGANIZATION OF THE LOUSIANA LEGISLATURE -THE FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 30 .- When the Senate met this morning only the names of the 19 delegates who took the test oath vesterday were called, and all answered. After the roll-call Mr. Sambola, a Democrat, remarked that his name had not been called. The Chair replied that other gentlemen were present whose names had not been called, who had not interrupted the business of the Senate. While the Secretary was reading the minutes Mr. Jewell of New-Orleans rose and demanded that the communication from the Commanding General, which he knew was in the possession of the presiding officer, relative to the oath to be taken by S should be read. No attention was paid to this demand. The Chairman of the Committee on Elections reported Hugh J. Campbell, Republican, entitled to the seat as Senator from the Hd District, in place of Anthony Sam bold, Democrat, declared elected by Gen. Buchanan, the Committee saying in their report that Gen. Buchahan had no right to change the return of the Registrars. On motion that Mr. Campbell be sworn in, 17 votes were cast, all in the affirmative, and Mr. Campbell took his seat, giving the Republicans 20 members. No Democratic member could obtain recognition from the Chair. A mo tion that Mr. Allan, a black man and a Democrat, address the Senate, was tabled. The Chair then handed a commu nication to the Secretary, which he directed to be read. It proved to be the document demanded by Mr. Jewell. It was an order addressed to O. J. Dunn, Lieutenant Governor. The President of the Senate communicated the following telegram from Gen. Grant to Gen. Bu-

chanan;

I have no orders at present to give, but I repeat to you, as heretofore, that the members of the Louisiana Legislature are only required to take the oath prescribed by their Constitution, and are not required to take the test oath prescribed in the Reconstruction acts. Gens. Meade and Cauby are acting on this view of the case.

U. S. GRANT.

Mr. Dunn suggested that the communication be re ferred to a committee. The suggestion was adopted, and a committee was appointed. After the election of permanent officers, a resolution ratifying the 14th amendment was offered, but its consideration was postponed.

A copy of Gen. Grant's telegram was read to the House and referred to a committee. The Committee on Elec tions reported adversely on the entire Democratic delegation from Cadd's Parish, whose names appear in the election order. The Republican members were accordingly sworn in.

NEW GOVERNMENT FOR NEW-ORLEANS. NEW GOVERNMENT FOR NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 30.—The City Controller, Sheriff, and District Atterney have taken possession of their offices under Gen, Buchanan's order of Saturday, taking the constitutional oath. MOVING TO GEORGIA'S NEW CAPITAL.

ATLANTA, June 30.—Sixteen cars went out of Milledgeville this morning to move the furniture from the state Capital to Atlanta. THE REMAINS OF REAR-ADMIRAL BEGGO BOSTON, June 30.—The remains of Rear Acharal Beil, and Lieut. Commanders McKenzie and Reed

were borne from the Charleston Navy-Yard to the Provi dence depot this evening, and placed on the train for New-York. The cortege was imposing, and consisted of U. S. marines and seamen. Minute guns were fired during the progress through the city. CHICAGO NEWS SUMMARY.

CHICAGO, June 30 .- Hugh Garity, the notoricellicated, some solutions at the motion of the confidence man, while attempting to escape from the solice last night, was shot and badly wounded....An exploring party of 21 gentlemen and 2 women started from pioring party of 21 gentlemen and 2 women started from this city yesterday for a two-year's sojourn in Colorado and New-Mexico...The Chicago, Rock Island, and Pa-cific Railroad is progressing westward at the rate of half a mile daily...The American Central Railway is to be completed to New-Boston, on the Mississippi River, in about six months. Arrangements are already made for the long for the entire Iowa part of the road.

EUROPE.

FRANCE.

THE FOURTH IN EUROPE. Paris, June 30 .- Extensive arrangements have been made for an appropriate celebration of the coming anniversary of American Independence at Wisbaden. A call has been issued, directed to all the United States representatives in Europe, and such other Americans as choose to attend, to meet at that celebrated watering place on the 4th proximo. The programme includes toasts, speeches, music, &c.

During the debate on the budget in the Corps Legislatif, the speakers of the Opposition complained of the profuse expenditures in consequence of maintaining the French expeditionary corps in Italy. This they declared to be unnecessary, for the Italian Government was willing and able to check any attempt to disturb the present state of peace, or to compromise her foreign relations.

DERATE ON THE BUDGET.

ROME.

OFFICIAL CONVOCATION OF THE ŒCUMENICAL COUNCIL. ROME, June 30 .- A bull has been issued by the

Pope, summoning the General Council of the Church to meet in the Vatican on the 8th day of December. 1869. The bull prescribes that all persons required to attend the Council must appear either in person or by proxy.

TREATY WITH THE UNITED STATES. BERLIN, June 30 .- Bayaria has ratified a treaty with the United States for the protection of naturalized citizens.

SERVIA.

THE EXCITEMENT-CONVICTION OF THE TWO

VIENNA. June 30 .- Dispatches from Belgrade announce that the excitement caused by the recent tragedy had by no means abated. The two murder ers were promptly tried and convicted, but owing to the occurrence of other deeds of violence, the sentence had not yet been pronounced. The city had been further startled by the murder of the Captain of the Police. The authorities were taking every measure possible to bring all the criminals to justice.

SOUTH AMERICA.

THE WAR LANGUISHING-THE PEACE PARTY IN THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

LISBON, June 30 .- The South America mail steamer as arrived from Rio Janeiro, June 9. Advices received from Paraguayan sources state that the war was languishing, the Allies having made no hostile movement since their repulse in the Gran Chaco. It was reported in Paraguay that the Congress of the Argentine Confederation would impeach Gen. Mitre for making the alliance with Brazil. The Peace party in the Confederation was in the ascendancy, and the election of Urquiza was considered certain.

THE IRISH CHURCH BILL-INTERESTING DEBATE

IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS-THE DIVISION. LONDON, June 30 .- The debate on the Irish Church Appointments Suspension bill was continued in the House of Lords last night. The public interest was undiminished, and the crowd on the floor and in the galleries was even greater than on the two previous nights of the debate. It was generally sitting. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred were present. The Duke pensory bill, strongly urging its immediate passage. He said it was to be regretted that the Royal Commission on the Irish Church had yet made no report, as he was sure that among their recommendations there would be one for a reduction in the number of appointments in the Irish Church. The rejection of the Suspensory bill would be a pecuniary loss. The measure was one to conciliate, not the Fenians, but the people of Ireland. The reland. He concluded by maintaining that the issue was one of policy, not of property. The Bishop of Oxford followed. He said this measure would not pacify the Irish people, who wanted nothing less than separation from England. Earl Russell then rose in favor of the bill. He said the Irish Church had failed to accomplish the objects of its existence. The equality of the terms of the compact made at the union of England and Ireland had never been kept. He deprecated the policy pursued on this question by the Ministry, and ended with an eloquent appeal to the generosity of the Government, declaring that if the affections of the people were seemed, the Crown would lose nothing. Lord Cairns complimented the House for the good temper shown in this debate. He reviewed the course of the framers of the bill, and spoke strongly of the injustice done to the clergy. He disputed the assertion that this was merely a measure of policy. At 3 o'clock in the morning a division took place, and the Suspensory bill was rejected. The following are the figures For the bill, 97; against, 192; majority, 95. The announcement of the result was received with cheers by the Tory Lords.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS LAST EVENING. MIDNIGHT .- In the House of Lords, to-night, the Scotch Reform bill was agreed to in committee. The Irish Reform bill was passed to its second reading.

DEPARTURE OF MINISTER ADAMS. LIVERPOOL, June 80.-Charles Francis Adams, the American Minister, departed for New-York, in the Cunard steamship China, Capt. Hookly, on Satur-

THE COMMEMORATION AT OXFORD. The annual Commemoration came off at Oxford on the 17th of June. The Prince of Wales and the Crown Prince of Denmark were present, and the latter was invested with honorary degrees. The under-graduates amused themselves as usual in the Sheldomare Theatre previous to the commencement of business.

The names which called forth loud cheers were the Princess of Wales, Lord Derby, Mr. Disraell, Governor Eyre, the Bishop of Oxford, President Johnson, Sir Robert Napier, and the Poet Longfellow. The cheers for Governor Eyre, however, were the longest and loudest. The following cries elicited loud groans and execrations: John Bright, J. S. Mill, Charles Baxton, "The Jamaica Committee," D. J. Reardon, Edmond Beales, M. A. etc., etc., The Mayor of Oxford was introduced and presented an address of welcome to the Prince of Denmark, and the Prince made the following neat speech in reply:

MR. MAYOR: I look back with mixed feelings of Dleasure and regret to the time which I spent at Oxford—of pleasure, because I recall the memory of peaceful and happy days; of regret, because those days were so few, and were so suddenly interrupted by a call to rougher and sterner duties. To-day I have received a high honor from the University of Oxford. It is no small addition to that honor that the Mayor and burgesses of this ancient and loyal city deem me worthy of a special address. Mr. Mayor and geutlemen, I thank you heartily for this mark of your good ppinion, and more especially for the kind and geuerous words in which you have expressed your feelings toward myself, toward my sugust parents, and subore all, toward my beloved sister.

TRIAL OF THE ASHBURN MURDERERS. ATLANTA: Liftle 30.—The Court for the trial of the Columbus priseners met this morning. Ex-Gov. Brown and three associates appeared for the prosecution and Alexander H. Stephens and others for the defense. Mr. Stephens entered a plea in behalf of the prisoners. They do not wish, he said, to be understood as admitting the rightful jurisdiction of this Court, constituted and organized as it is under rules and articles of war, to try organized as it is under rules and articles of war, to fix officers according to the law and customs of war; to take charge of the trial against the laws of the State of Georgia, whereof they are accused; they being all engaged in pursuits of civil life and in no way connected with the military service, either in the land or the mayal forces of the United States or of the militar hereof in actual service. They hereby insist that this trial is not in conformity with the laws of the land, nor in accordance with their right of trial by jury, as guaranteed under the Constitution of the United States. They all pleaded "not guilty." Chârles Marshall, a Serceant in the United States army, was the first witness. His testimony consumed the entire day, and implicated Kirksey Hudson, and others in the shooting of Ashbura.

THE CRIMEAN WAR.

KINGLAKE'S NEW VOLUMES.

THE INVASION OF THE CRIMEA: ITS ORIGIN AND AN ACCOUNT OF ITS PROGRESS DOWN TO THE DEATH OF LORD RAGLAN. BY ALEXANDER WILLIAM KINGLAKE. Vols. 3 and 4. Blackwood & Sons, Edinburgh and London. [Third Article.]

With the exception of the first fifty-one pages, the whole of Mr. Kinglake's fourth volume is devoted to the battle of Balaclava and to the men who bore port in that famous transaction. In an ante-room on our way to the great ball in which the panorama of the battle is to be unrolled, two full length portraits are hung, those of Lord Lucan and Lord Cardigan. The former was commander of the whole cavalry force in the Crimea under Lord Raglan. His division com prised two brigades, the Heavy and Light, and Lord Cardigan was the General commanding the Light Brigade. For years the actions of these two men were the subject of a controversy which raged all over England with great bitternesss. A single paragraph is all we can quote at this moment in respect to Lord Lucan :

"For general as well as for special reasons, Lord

Lucan's command was one of an embarrassing kind; but despite the inherent difficulties of his position-despite all the hinderances created by himself, and the hinderances created by others-he was a diligent, indefatigable comnander-always in health, always at his post, always toiling to the best of his ability, and maintaining a high, undaunted, and even buoyant spirit, under trials the most depressing. He expended a productors industry upon his duties. It may be that he was not perfectly consequent, or that his measures were wrong and ill-timed, or, again, that he was unduly thwarted; for certainly the result seems to have been that, in proportion to the energy exerted, his mind left no great trace of its action; but if a man's power of commanding could be safely inferred from mere words, the collection which has been made of Lord Lucan's divisional orders would be a striking example of vigor applied to the management of cavalry in a time of the heaviest trials. Disliking apparently every sacrifice, however temporary, of the controlling power, he did not take upon himself to lead in person any cavalry charge; and therefore the degree in which he may have been qualified for that very peculiar kind of duty must of course be a subject of conjecture rather than proof; but his composure under heavy fire was so perfect that, even in an army where prowess evinced in that way was exceedingly general, it did not escape observation. 'Yes, damp him, he's brave,' was the comment pronounced ou Lord Lucan by one of his most steady haters." The Earl of Cardigan, as the actual leader of the

than Lord Lucan. He was so keenly solicitous of a good renown that years ago he extracted from Mr. Kinglake a promise that he would, in advance of its publication, apprise him of the scope of the judgment at which he should arrive. From that time almost to his death he favored Mr. Kinglake with frequent visits and an ample correspondence, going repeatedly over every question connected with his conduct of the charge. In February last, the information he desired was given, and was so far from satisfying him that he laid before Mr. Kinglake two statements in the nature of protests against his judgment. Just before the appearance of this volume, and when the whole of it was in type, Lord Cardigan died. We have heard that his death gave rise to a pithy but ungentle criticism from the proof-reader of this book, who alone, of all mortals, knew what his lordship had escaped by dying, and who had amused his cynical mind with the anticipation of Lord Cardigan's wrath when he should feel the full weight of the historian's verdict in print. "Dawn him," said the testy Scot, "he never did anything at the right time." Yet we do not think Mr. Kinglake's judgment, on the whole, injurious to Lord Cardigan's memory. Upon the mind of a reader, who comes without bias to the perusal of this narrative, its impression seems to us likely to be favorable. The truth is told, and some things are said which a man would rather not hear about himself, yet the net result of it all is to leave Lord Cardigan the true hero, and the undisputed leader of the Light Cavalry charge. At the time of his appointment to command, he is thus described;

"He had a pessionate love for the service-a fair

mowledge, it is believed, of so much cavalry business as

Light Cavalry charge, has a far more enduring fame

is taught by practice in England-a strong sense of military duty-a burning desire for the fame which awaits heroic actions-and, finally, the gift of bigh courage kind, but the result of strong determination. Even from his way of riding to hounds, it was visible, they say, that the boldness he evinced was that of a resolute man with a set purpose, and not a dare-devil impulse. He here himself firmly in both the duels he fought; and upon the occasion which opposed him to an officer against whom he was bitterly angered, he shot his for through the body." His mind, although singularly barcen, and want ing in dimensions, was not without force; and he had the valuable quality of persistency. He had been so constiuted by nature, or so formed by the watchful care which is sometimes bestowed upon an only soneas to have a habit of attending to the desires and the interests of self with a curious exactitude. The tendency, of course, was one which he shared with nearly all living creatures; and it was only from the extraordinary proportions in which the attribute existed, and from the absence of any atpeculiarity. When engaged in the task of self-assertion or self-advocacy, he adhered to his subject with the most curious rigor, never going the least bit astray from it, and separating from it all that concerned the rest of creation as matter altogether irrelevant and uninteresting. Oth ers before him may have secretly concentrated upon self an equal amount of attention; but in Lord Cardigan there was such an entire absence of guile, that exactly as he was so he showed himself to the world. Of all false pretenses contrived for the purpose of feigning an interest in others he was as innocent as a horse. Among his good qualities was love of order; but this with him was such morbid excess, that it constituted a really dangerous fuible, involving him from time to time in mischief. one of his quarrels was founded upon the color of a bottle; another upon the size of a tea-cup. In each case the grievance was want of uniformity. To his formulated mind the distinction between lawful and right was imperceptible. A thousand times over it might be suggested to him that he ought not to have been sleeping on board his yacht-a yacht with a French cook on board-when not only all the officers and men under him, but also his divisional chief, were cheerfully bearing the hardships and privations of camp life; but a thousand times over he would answer that he indulged hunself thus with the permission of Lord Ragian; and the lawfulness of the practice being thus established, he never seemed to understand that there could remain any question of proderstand that there estate priety, or taste, or right feeling.

"It was hardly to be expected with confidence that offcers appointed to high cavalry commands without having earned them by serving their country in the field would all at once show themselves able to put sound constructions upon the orders which were to guide them in the presence of the enemy; and the personal qualities of Lord Lucan and Lord Cardigan were not of such a kind as to supply in this point the absence of warlike experience.
With Lord Lucan the danger was, that his fertile and vigorous mind might bring him into some elaborate and sub-versive process of reasoning. If, for instance, we should hear him informed that he is to be supported by infantry, we must be prepared to find him convinced that the in-fantry is to be supported by him. On the other hand, Lord Cardigan's endeavors at constrning orders were sure to be characterized by Jan exceeding rigidity, which might be preposterous in one instance, in another superb. If ordered to hold a position, he might think his planted as fast as a seatry at the gate of a palace. If or dered to advance down a valley without being told where to halt, he might proudly abstain from supplying the

All that happened at the battle of Balaclava, excepting the two great cavalry charges, may be briefly lismissed. Mr. Kinglake's account is, as usual, clear, military, and illustrated with excellent plans and maps. Early on the morning of the 25th October, 1854, the Russians, moving in three separate columns, attacked the outlying defenses of the Town of Balaclava. A line of six redoubts extended along the Causeway Hights, mounting nine guns, and garrisoned wholly by Turks; but the pass by which the town was entered from the north was occupied by the 93d Highlanders. The whole position was under

g.Nitbout, I think, killing bise.